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VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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The late Inſtallment at Windſor *of ſome new Knights of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter having given Occaſion, as it generally does, to publick Accounts and Conjectures concerning the Deſign of the Inſtitution of that Order, we ſhall here attribute it to its real Cauſe, though diſclaimed by moſt of our Hiſtorians, the Love of our* Edward III. *for the Counteſs of* Salisbury. England, *in theſe Times, was a Country fruitful in Heroes and Heroines; and, among the latter, the Counteſs of* Salisbury *may be ſaid to have exhibited a perfect Example, her Virtue having been put to the ſtrongeſt Teſt, and tried like Gold in the Furnace. Few may have the Courage to imitate her; ſtill it will not be amiſs to propoſe her for a Model to all our Ladies, and wiſh they may copy it, even at a Diſtance. To give this Hiſtory of the Counteſs the Air of an inſtructive Novel, we have prefixed to it the Title of*

The TRIUMPH *of* VIRTUE *over* ILLICIT LOVE.

EDWARD, King of England, Father of that famous Edward who, under the Name of the Prince of Wales, conquered the French near Poictiers, and took their King John Priſoner; Edward, I ſay, Father of that Edward whom he had, by his firſt Marriage, with the Daughter of the Earl of Hainault, had a long War to ſupport, not only againſt the French, but alſo againſt the Scots, his Neighbours, who, obſerving his Embarraſſment, ſtrove to make themſelves Maſters of a Part of his States, which obliged the King to ſend General William Montague, with a conſiderable Force, to ſecure his Frontiers.

Montague repelled the Enemy, and by a Thouſand illuſtrious Actions merited the Title of Earl of Salisbury, which his Majeſty conferred upon him, accompanying that Reward with his Conſent to marry the Daughter of his firſt Miniſter, who was one of the greateſt Beauties of his Court. Some few Days after his Marriage the King ſent him into Flanders with the Earl of Suffolk. This Voyage was unproſperous. The two Earls were taken and brought into France, and the Scots, imagining Salisbury Caſtle was defenceleſs, ſuddenly laid Siege to it, and ſet an Army on Foot, with which they pretended to penetrate into the Heart of England; but their Deſign was made abortive, for the Earl at parting had left Things in ſuch good Order, having provided againſt every Contingency, that the Garriſon repulſed the Aſſailants with conſiderable Loſs.

The King, appriſed of this Irruption, ſet out with an Army to ſuccour the Place. On his March, News was brought him of the Siege being raiſed; but being pretty near, he would not return without ſeeing the Counteſs of Salisbury, and paying her a few Compliments on the Alarm the Scots had given her. This Politeneſs coſt him dear.

The Counteſs, having Notice of the intended Honour, went out to meet the King, accompanied by her Ladies, and eſcorted by the valiant Men who had ſo well defended her. Whatever was precious and magnificent in thoſe Times was an Implement of her Attire; and this, added to the Joy of having eſcaped the Danger ſhe was threatened with, gave new Luſtre to her Beauty, which was ſtill more exalted by the modeſt Graces of her Countenance.

In this Manner it was that ſhe preſented herſelf before Edward, who found her more beautiful than any Thing he had ever ſeen before, and more redoubtable than all the combined Forces of the French and Scots. The firſt Civilities over, he ſaid to her, with the moſt gracious Air imaginable, "I believe, Madam, that, without arming all theſe brave People, who have ſo nobly defended you, it would have been fully ſufficient to have placed yourſelf on the Ramparts of the Caſtle: Your Enemies, reſpecting your Charms, would never have dared to attack you; at leaſt, you would have made a greater Impreſſion on their Hearts than their Arms could have made on the Place."

"Sir (anſwered the Counteſs, bluſhing) I hardly believe I ſhould have been ſafe where your Majeſty fancies I ought to have placed myſelf; for in the Way the Scots battered the Caſtle in which they knew I was, for twelve Hours without Intermiſſion, it might be reaſonably thought I had Nothing to expect from their Courteſy."

The King knew by this Anſwer that the Counteſs was deſirous the Converſation ſhould turn to any other Subject than Gallantry; wherefore, admiring her Diſcretion, and not willing to give her Pain, "Come, Madam, ſaid he, let us go and ſee the Breaches your Enemies have made in the Caſtle, which, perhaps, it will be more eaſy to remedy than thoſe I perceive you have no Mind to take Notice of."

The Counteſs had prepared a magnificent Feaſt, which was ſerved up as ſoon as his Majeſty had entered the Caſtle. He eat but very little, ſo much was his Mind taken up with the Merits of the beautiful Object before him, and the Conflicts this new Paſſion had raiſed in his Heart; for, beſides the Difficulties he foreſaw in gaining an Aſcendant over the Counteſs, he was ſenſible that Generoſity forbade his having Recourſe to his Authority for ſeducing the Wife of a Man whoſe Services deſerved a quite different Reward, and who was actually the Captive of his Enemies. "Shall I aggravate his Troubles (ſaid he to himſelf) by robbing him of the only Thing that can alleviate them? No, I will not conſent to it. The Counteſs's Virtue ought, on this Occaſion, to help me to call forth my own, and fortify me againſt the Impreſſion her Charms have made on my Heart."

Such was his Situation, when the Counteſs, ſurpriſed at his Reverie, and under ſome Uneaſineſs about his not eating, imagining that it was, perhaps, becauſe the Regale was not to his Liking, excuſed herſelf to him with a modeſt and diſconcerted Air, that ſhe had done her beſt; but that not accuſtomed to have ſo great a Monarch at her Table, his Majeſty ought to have the Goodneſs to excuſe her, eſpecially at a Time when the Diſorders of a Siege had cauſed a good many in her Mind and Family.

"This I find no Fault with, anſwered the King, fetching a deep Sigh; it is the Diſorder of my Heart I have Reaſon to complain of. The Counteſs, little accuſtomed to Speeches of Gallantry, did not underſtand what he meant; and, believing he was full of Reſentment againſt the Attempt of the Scots, humbly repreſented to him that he ſhould forget that Injury, content himſelf with his Victory, and be glad that it had not coſt him more Blood.

"Ah! Madam (ſaid the King, riſing from the Table, and taking the Counteſs by the Arm to a Window) I cannot longer hold out; my Virtue is reduced to its laſt Ebb; it has fully reſiſted the Evil I endure, and which you only can remedy." "Ah! Sir (cried ſhe, believing that the King indeed felt ſome great Pain) tell me your Ailment; and if it was my Blood that could relieve you, I would ſhed the laſt Drop of it for the Preſervation of my Sovereign, my Benefactor, and my Deliverer."

"Here your Blood will be of no Service (anſwered the King precipitately) it is too dear to me to deſire it to be ſhed, or your Perſon expoſed to the leaſt Danger; all I require is your Pity, and, if it be true that you wiſh my Preſervation, a little Tenderneſs on your Side muſt repair the Harm your Eyes have done me. Even Generoſity engages you ſo to do. I am come here to defend you againſt an audacious Attack, and in Return for my good Will and Services find myſelf defeated, and conquered by the Force of your Charms."

He would have continued ſtill longer in the ſame Tone, and the aſtoniſhed Counteſs would not have thought of interrupting him, had he not interrupted himſelf, to tell her, with a paſſionate Air, "Well, Madam, you make no Anſwer; ſpeak, if you pleaſe, for it is from your beautiful Mouth that I wait the Sentence of my Life or Death."

"I confeſs, Sir (anſwered then the Counteſs) that what your Majeſty has ſaid has filled me with Surpriſe, and that, not knowing how to notice it, I could not otherwiſe behave than by Silence, which I ſtill would have kept, had not your Majeſty ordered me to break it. No, Sir, I can ſcarcely recover out of my Surpriſe. Can you on the ſame Day mingle ſo great an Affront with ſo much Goodneſs, and make me purchaſe, at the Expenſe of my Honour, that which I receive in the Viſit your Majeſty is pleaſed to make me? Have you forgot, Sir, how much all my Family has been devoted to you, and does your great Heart permit you to think of ſeducing the Wife of a Man now in Chains among your Enemies? Ah! rather ſuffer me to weep for the Loſs of his Liberty, ſuffer me to bewail his Abſence, without imbittering my Grief, by Propoſals I ſhould not liſten to with the ſame Moderation, if any other than my Sovereign had dared to make them. Yet, Sir, quite the Sovereign as you are, your Power is limited; and as you require a poſitive Anſwer, I muſt tell you, without departing from the profound Reſpect I owe you, that you may deprive me of Life and all its Pleaſures, but that you cannot make me forfeit that Innocence without which Life and Fortune would be deteſtable to me, and which alone can comfort me amidſt all the Diſaſters your Anger might heap upon me. But can my Innocence exerciſe the Anger of your Majeſty? On the Contrary, ought not the Quality of Father of your Subjects, the Services of my Relations, thoſe of my Huſband, his Captivity, all, in fine, engage you to chaſtiſe me, if I was capable of diſhonouring the one, by being wanting in Fidelity to the other. I muſt therefore think that it was only to try me your Majeſty did ſo ſpeak to me; yet this Trial is an extreme Mortification to me, as it indicates a Doubt of my Virtue."

Here the Counteſs let drop ſome Tears; and the King, deeply affected by her Sorrows, enchanted by her Charms, and ſtill more by her Virtue, paſſed, without making any Reply, into the Apartment which had been prepared for him, that he might there hide the Diſorder the modeſt and ſpirited Remonſtrance of the Counteſs had juſt thrown him into. He admired the Solidity of her Anſwers, her Firmneſs, and could not help finding that Reaſon was on her Side, and that his own had gone much out of its Biaſs.

He did all he could to recover it from its Wanderings, and ſpent the reſt of the Day and the following Night in the greateſt Agitations of Mind. At length, unable either to conquer his Paſſion or to come to a Reſolution of gratifying it by criminal Violence, he believed that Flight was the moſt eligible Meaſure he could purſue, and, having giving Orders for his Departure, he declined ſeeing the Counteſs till the Moment of ſetting out.

It was then, in taking Leave of her, he beſeeched her to have Pity upon him, and to reflect a little on what he had ſaid to her the Day before; to which this virtuous Lady anſwered, that her warmeſt Wiſhes ſhould always be for his Majeſty's triumphing over all his Enemies, as well internal as external.

Whilſt this Monarch was retiring from a Place that had been ſo fatal to him, his Thoughts ſtill taken up with his new Paſſion, and the Means of conquering or gratifying it, the Counteſs received a Courier who brought her the melancholy News of her Huſband's Death. He had got out of Captivity, but, falling ill as he was coming home to his dear Wife, he died on the Way.

The Counteſs grievouſly lamented his Death, and at length, having ſettled her Affairs, returned to the Houſe of Earl Varuccio, her Father; for, as ſhe had no Children, the Earldom of Saliſbury reverted to the Crown.

The King, hearing of her Return to London, fancied that Fortune ſeconded his Happineſs, and, flattered by new Hopes, ceaſed to reſiſt a Paſſion that created him ſo much Uneaſineſs. But the Counteſs's Behaviour made him ſoon relinquiſh his vain Hopes; for, finding him renew his Suit as before, ſhe cut off from him all the Opportunities of ſeeing her, and voluntarily condemned herſelf to a Retreat to which her State of Widowhood ſerved as a ſpecious Pretext, but little ſuitable to a Widow of twenty ſix, and one of the moſt charming Women in the World.

The King, ſeeing immediately into her Intention, did all he could to induce her to appear in publick, and for this Purpoſe gave the moſt gallant Entertainments; but he never had the Pleaſure to ſee her ſhine at them, and Nothing was capable of making her appear out of her Father's Houſe, who, as firſt Miniſter, uſually reſided in London.

So diſcreet and regular a Conduct could not be reliſhed by the King, who, tired out by ſo long a Reſiſtance, perceived that his Virtue was ready to abandon him; ſo that, following the Advice of a more intereſted than ſcrupulous Confidant, he reſolved to devote himſelf blindly to his Paſſion. However, before proceeding to the laſt Extremities, he was deſirous to have Recourſe again to Entreaties, and to aſſume the Character of a Suppliant in a Letter he directed his Confidant to deliver to the Counteſs. She read it without the leaſt Emotion. "You will be pleaſed, Sir, to acquaint the King (ſaid ſhe) that he may ſpare himſelf the Trouble of writing to me again on this Buſineſs, the Anſwer I gave him at Saliſbury Caſtle being the only One he can have from me." This was all the Confidant could obtain.

The King, diſſatisfied with this Meſſage, and not knowing what Courſe to take, ordered him to go for the Counteſs's Father, who, ready to execute his Maſter's Will, repaired that Inſtant to him. He found the King on his Bed, who, as ſoon as he had entered, deſired him to ſhut faſt the Door, and ſit down near him at the Bed Side. Then looking at him with an Air of Dejection, "My Lord (ſaid he) knowing you to be of approved Fidelity to me, I was glad to confer with you without Witneſſes on an Affair where my Life is concerned, my future Peace depending on it, and it being deciſive of my good or bad Fortune. I expect from you not only Advice in Regard to it, but alſo Aſſiſtance, which none but you can give me; and if you refuſe me, I can have Recourſe to Nothing but my Deſpair."

"Sir (cried Earl Varuccio) why this deſponding Situation of Mind, and why ſhould your Majeſty indulge it, if it be in my Power to apply the Remedy? Can you doubt of my Zeal and Affection? What muſt I do? Speak, Sir, and think I ſhall find Nothing difficult to procure the Tranquillity I ſee you deprived of, were I for that Purpoſe to make a Sacrifice to you of myſelf and all that is deareſt to me in the World. Yes, Sir (continued he, raiſing his right Hand towards Heaven) I ſwear by all that is moſt ſacred that I am ready to do all that your Majeſty ſhall command me, whatever Riſk I may run in doing it."

"My Lord (ſaid the King) now does your Promiſe bring me to full Life; I never made the leaſt Doubt of your Zeal. But I preſumed not entirely to depend on an Aſſiſtance which in ſome Meaſure I dared not to aſk you for, and which yet you can grant me, without expoſing your Life, or that of your Relations." He then told him, greatly embarraſſed, and faultering in his Speech, all that had happened between him and the Counteſs his Daughter.

Whilſt the King ſpoke, Varuccio could not help betraying all the Symptoms of equal Horrour and Amazement. "Sir (ſaid he abruptly) I took an Oath, and as raſh a One as was formerly Jepthah's Vow. My Zeal for ſerving your Majeſty has been a little too precipitate. It is true it never once entered my Thoughts that you would have required from me a Proof of this Nature, and that, not content with having a Deſign upon the Honour of my Daughter, you ſhould likewiſe make me the Contriver of the Shame of my Family, and believe I could be made to ſwallow down the Shame by the Hope of Reward, and a Fortune that cannot tempt ſuch a Heart as mine. The Reſpect due to royal Dignity does not permit me to ſay to your Majeſty all that my Integrity of Heart might ſuggeſt; but, without a Moment's Heſitation, I ſhall keep my Oath, how raſh ſoever it may be, and ſhall ſay to my Daughter all that I poſſibly can to engage her to anſwer your Love. I will place in a very favourable Light your tender Conſtancy, and I will awake her Attention to the Fortune ſhe may make by loving you. I will ſpeak to her, not as a Father, but as the Confidant of your Majeſty; ſtill I declare to you, that, after ſaying all your whole Heart could wiſh for, you muſt not think of my uſing Violence, or any other Right but that of Repreſentation. I hope her Virtue will not permit her to yield to my Eloquence; but if I was to be unfortunate enough to perſuade her, by playing the unworthy Part your Majeſty obliges me to, in ſuch Caſe I ſhould reſerve to myſelf the Right of acting the Father, and ſhould chaſtiſe her as ſhe deſerved. Theſe, Sir, are my Sentiments; keep your Benefactions and Promiſes for baſe Souls. Remember that during our laſt War with the Scots you had reproached a certain Lord, that, from a Barber, he became an Earl for having favoured the Amours of the late King, your Father. No like Reproach ſhall ever be made to me. The noble Blood that runs in my Veins ſhall ever inſpire me with Sentiments, looking down with Contempt on high Fortune, when it is to be acquired at the Expenſe of my Honour." The Earl ſtepped out, ſpeaking theſe laſt Words, and left the King in the greateſt Conſternation and Confuſion in the World.

He went directly to the Counteſs, to whom he ſaid, "Daughter, you are going to hear the moſt extraordinary Propoſal a Father ever made to a Daughter, eſpecially ſuch a Father as I am, who always have had Honour at Heart, and always preferred it to the moſt illuſtrious Fortune. Know then, Daughter, that notwithſtanding theſe Sentiments in which I have brought you up, and which I have with Joy marked in your Heart, and though I ſhould much rather ſee you dead than capable of others, I find myſelf this Day conſtrained, by the Fatality of my Star, to make to you a Declaration of Love on the Part of the King, and to give you Advice contrary to my Inclination, by ſoliciting you to make a Return of Tenderneſs to that amorous Prince, who offers you, with the moſt ſplendid Fortune, the moſt conſtant Love. An Oath, too light made, obliges me to ſpeak to you in his Favour, and even to entreat you to comply with his Paſſion; but I am bound no farther, and ye are free to act as you ſhall judge moſt adviſeable. I promiſed to requeſt that you would comply, but not to command nor to force you. So, dear Daughter, to ſatisfy my Oath, I now pray you once for all to ſatisfy the King; his Life depends on it, and it ought to be precious enough to you for making a Sacrifice to it of your Honour."

"I never, indeed, expected (anſwered the Counteſs) a Propoſal of the Kind; and ſtill leſs from the Mouth of my Father. Could the King have made Choice of ſo ſtrange a Confidence, and given you the unworthy Commiſſion you have now acquitted yourſelf of? But, dear Father (added ſhe, burſting into Tears) can you doubt one Moment of my Intentions; and, though you might be capable of adding Force to Counſel, you ſhould find me ready to reſign the Life I hold from you, rather than renounce the Sentiments of Honour I have imbibed from your Blood. Tell then the King, what I have told himſelf and others, that I ſhall ſooner relinquiſh Life than ceaſe to be a Woman of Honour. If my Conſtancy ſtill irritates him, if it appears to him criminal, I am ready to expiate it in the moſt cruel Puniſhments; but his Power neither extends over my Honour nor my Conſcience, and I would rather conſent to Death than to his criminal Deſires. This, Father, is my laſt and firm Reſolution."

Earl Varuccio, charmed with his Daughter's Anſwer, embraced her tenderly; and, having related to her how the King had ſurpriſed his Oath, he went to give an Account to that Monarch of the Succeſs of his Commiſſion, proteſting to him on his Conſcience that he had acquitted himſelf of it, and that he had not only counſelled his Daughter to Submiſſion to his Will, but had alſo uſed Entreaties for that Purpoſe. He likewiſe aſſured him that his Counſels and Entreaties were ineffectual, and delivered to him Word for Word the Anſwer he had juſt received from the Counteſs.

The King had been extremely perplexed, waiting his Return; and had even made new Efforts to conquer his Paſſion. He found Varuccio's Reaſons very juſt, and bluſhed at thinking he could give him ſo ſhameful a Commiſſion; but, when informed that he had fruitleſsly proceeded to that Extremity, all his Virtue deſerted him; he loſt Patience in loſing Hope, and, abandoning himſelf to Deſperation, ſaid all that the moſt vehement Paſſion was capable of inſpiring him with.

The Earl, foreſeeing that the Matter would not terminate here, and apprehenſive that there would be no farther Occaſion for his Miniſtry, ſaid, "Sir, I have fulfilled what I engaged to do; and I hope that your Majeſty, in its Turn, will perform the Promiſe it made me of granting whatever I ſhould aſk. I aſk neither for Wealth nor Poſts of Honour; to one of my Years Nothing but calm Repoſe is wanting; ſo that all the Favour I wiſh for is Leave to ſpend the Remainder of Life on my Eſtate. The King conſented to his Requiſition, and he ſet out the ſame Day with his four Sons, leaving at London his Wife and Daughter, with the reſt of his Family.

The King had no Difficulty to ſee into the Motive of his Retreat, judging he declined making himſelf a Party in the Affair; and that, ſecure of his Daughter's Virtue, he had left her to herſelf, not being able to leave her in better Hands, that it might be ſeen ſhe was Miſtreſs of her Conduct and Actions, and that none could impute to him her Way of Behaviour to his Majeſty.

It was then that this amorous Prince, loſing all Hopes, kept no longer any Meaſure; and, from being entirely occupied by his Paſſion, was obſerved to neglect the Care of Affairs, and to forſake the Pleaſures he had been moſt addicted to. So extraordinary a Conduct ſurpriſed the whole Court; and, as the King's Amour was now no Secret, the Courtiers made loud Complaints of the Counteſs's Rigours, and the diſmal Situation ſhe had reduced her Sovereign to. Some ſaid that ſhe deſerved Puniſhment, and others, flattering the Monarch's Paſſion, pretended to prove to him, by ſubſtantial Arguments, that he could, to ſatisfy himſelf, make Uſe of his whole Authority, and make himſelf happy by Force, as he could not ſucceed in becoming ſo by his Cares and Tenderneſs.

The King, perſuaded by theſe Speeches, ſo flattering to his Paſſion, and infatuated by the Paſſion itſelf, determined to gratify it; but, before uſing Force, he was willing once more to cite that haughty Beauty in Form, and to give her Warning for the laſt Time, after which ſhe was to expect to be treated as a Place taken by Aſſault. He charged one of his Secretaries of State to ſerve this Summons on the Counteſs, and to declare his Intentions to the Mother.

The Secretary acquitted himſelf punctually of his Commiſſion. The Counteſs was not in the leaſt moved; and, ſtill anſwering in the ſame reſolute Manner, ſhe told the Envoy that the King might, if he thought it agreeable to the Laws of the Kingdom, and of his own Conſcience, as he was to anſwer for his Conduct before God, take away her Goods, Liberty, and Life, but that ſhe was ready to ſacrifice all to preſerve her Honour. So ſaying, ſhe paſſed into her Cloſet, leaving the Secretary with her Mother, who, more eaſy to be intimidated, and trembling and diſmayed at all this Miniſter of the King's Will made her to dread from the Effects of his juſt Reſentment, begged for Time to ſpeak to her Daughter, and promiſed to induce her to comply with the King's Deſires.

Her Requeſt being granted, ſhe ran to her Daughter's Apartment, and, diſmiſſing her Attendants, thus ſpoke to her, amidſt a Profuſion of Tears, "Believe me, dear Daughter, a Lover that wears a Crown ought not to be treated as a private Perſon, and Sovereigns have always a Right to make us know that they are our Maſters. Of this to Day you will be made ſenſible, unleſs, yielding to Neceſſity, you gain an Aſcendant over yourſelf, by conſenting to what you cannot hinder. By ſo doing it is in your Power to prevent the Ruin of our Family, and to avert the dreadful Storm ready to pour down on our Heads. It is a melancholy Thing for me to ſee myſelf forced to give you an Advice ſo oppoſite to the Sentiments of Virtue, which I inculcated into you from early Youth. And I even ſwear to you that I give you this Advice in Spite of myſelf, for I would not give it, did I ſee the leaſt Appearance of ſheltering your Honour from the Violence intended againſt you; but, once more, we muſt fall ourſelves to Times and Circumſtances, and give Way to Force. Can I procure a numerous Band to defend you againſt thoſe who

veft this Houſe, and take you out of it by an armed Force. Alas! I can oppoſe to them Nothing but my Tears, which they will pay no Regard to. Shall I call my Women to my Aid, and can their Diſtaffs ward off Pikes and Halberts? It would be ridiculous ſo to think. So, my dear Child, there is no Probability of being able to ſave your Honour; and, if ſo, I believe I might, without hurting mine, counſel you to guard againſt other Misfortunes that threaten us, becauſe you remedy Nothing by bringing them upon us."

The Counteſs, who had liſtened attentively to all her Mother ſaid, here interrupted her by her Sobs, and, overwhelmed by the Grief that pierced her Heart, fell in a Swoon at her Feet. The good Lady was extremely alarmed. She called out for Help, and her Cares had ſoon the wiſhed for Effect. They recalled that Beauty to Life, who, come to herſelf, and fencing round her Heart anew with its noble Reſolution, turned to her diſconſolate Mother, and ſaid to her, with a dry Eye and ſerene Aſpect, "Be comforted, Madam; it ſhall not be ſaid that I was born to cauſe the Ruin of my Family, and to open to you an inexhauſted Source of Tears. It is more juſt I ſhould alone feel that Calamity which my Deſtiny is pleaſed to impoſe on me. I muſt, as you have ſaid, ſuit myſelf to Time, yield to Force, and to Neceſſity, and ſuffer only what cannot be avoided. I have taken a Reſolution to ſee the King, in Order to ſecure my Family from the Effects of his Reſentment. Wipe away then your Tears, and let us go off quickly to prevent the Orders he may give for taking me away by Force."

The Mother, charmed to find in her Daughter a Docility which, in a great Degree, ſhe had deſpaired of, embraced her tenderly; and getting into a Calaſh with her, without other Company than two of their waiting Ladies, drove in Haſte to the King's Palace, where the firſt aſked for the Secretary of State, who, a few Hours before, was at her Houſe. This Miniſter, overjoyed to ſee them, ran to announce them to the King; and ſaid, introducing them to him, "Sir, I here bring Company your Majeſty has long wiſhed to ſee."

The King ſtepped forward to ſalute the Ladies, and gave them a moſt gracious Reception; after which the Mother, ordering her Attendants to withdraw, ſaid to him, in tremulous Accents, "Sir, I here bring with me my Daughter, to make Reparation for all the Trouble ſhe has given your Majeſty. I beg you would forget it, and not impute it to the reſt of the Family." "Be aſſured, Madam (replied the amorous King) what you have done this Day in my Favour defaces all that is paſt; and I am more than indemnified for all the Rigours of your Daughter, by her voluntary Condeſcenſion to ſee me, as it has prevented the cruel Neceſſity of Compulſion. I hope that neither will ever have Room to repent of this Effort of Complaiſance, but on the contrary will applaud themſelves for it." The good Lady retired, and left her Daughter in the King's Power.

It was then that this enamoured Prince, conſigning over his Heart entirely to Joy, ſaid to the beautiful Counteſs every Thing Love could inſpire that was tender and gallant; and, throwing himſelf at her Feet, laid aſide for a Moment the Character of King to aſſume that of the moſt ſubmiſſive Lover.

At length his Fondneſs not permitting him to moderate his Deſires, or to defer longer the Gratification of them, the Counteſs prayed him firſt to give her a ſhort Audience, and then ſaid to him, "You may believe, that I am not come here to oppoſe your Will, or to continue to mend you by reſiſting in my Reſiſtance. No, Sir, I am in your Power; it is pleaſed my Star, and my neareſt Relations were themſelves willing to deliver me up to it, though they ſhould, on the contrary, have fortified me in the Sentiments of Virtue, which they force me to renounce. Your Majeſty, I hope, will be perſuaded that my Virtue is the only Conſideration that has made me culpable in your Eyes, Nothing being ſo certain that, equally ſenſible of your Goodneſs and Merit, I a Hundred Times wiſhed the Diſtance was leſs great between us, that I might find Means to ſatisfy you without incurring the Guilt of a Crime. Having now made known to you my Sentiments, take it not amiſs, Sir, if I ſhould endeavour to examine into yours, and to be aſſured, if you do me the Honour of loving me in Reality, or if you have only a Deſire to ſatisfy yourſelf, and that, piqued by my Refuſal, you made it a Sort of Point of Honour to yourſelf to triumph over my Reſiſtance. My Delicacy requires this Eclairciſſement, which I beg you would give me."

The King proteſted that he loved her more than he had ever loved any One in his Life. "It is not by Words, Sir (replied the Counteſs) I can be perſuaded, but by Facts. I have a Favour to aſk of your Majeſty; ſwear to me that you will grant it, and then, but not till then, I ſhall be convinced of your Tenderneſs." The King ſwore, by all that was moſt dear and ſacred to him, that he would grant the Counteſs all ſhe ſhould aſk, were it the Half of his Kingdom, in this imitating the Complaiſance that Ahaſuerus had formerly for Queen Eſther; but how great was his Surpriſe, when, bound by an Oath which it was no longer in his Power to violate, he ſaw the Counteſs's Face lighted up with Smiles, and an Air of Confidence, on taking from under her Gown a Dagger, which ſhe had the Precaution to carry about her ever ſince ſhe was threatened with Violence. Firmly graſping it, "Sir (ſaid ſhe) the Favour I have to aſk of you is to make no Attempt on my Honour. You cannot now do it without falſifying your Oath, in which Caſe I will inviolably keep that which I make to you in my Turn, of burying this Dagger in my Boſom. It is your Buſineſs, Sir, to chooſe, and to tell me which of theſe two Oaths you would have performed." With theſe Words ſhe threw herſelf on her Knees, and endeavoured by her Tears to determine him to what was right.

Heaven ſeconded her Wiſhes; for the King, moved to find ſo much Virtue and ſo much Courage in the Soul of the Counteſs, after remaining for ſome Time fixed in Admiration, and a Surpriſe hard to be expreſſed, ſaid to her: "Riſe, Madam, I can no longer hold out againſt ſo much Virtue. You triumph over me, and this Day I am reſolved to make your Triumph authentick by crowning your Virtue. It is the only Reſource that remains to me for contenting my Love, without violating my Oath, and without expoſing myſelf to create Diſpleaſure in you; it is the only One that can make me perfectly happy, and the only One that ſuits you, becauſe you are worthy of the Throne. Prepare yourſelf, therefore, to ſhare it with me, to reign over the Engliſh, as you reign ſovereignly over my Heart."

The King hereupon gave Orders for calling to him the Lords then in Waiting at Court, and having at the ſame Time ſent for the Counteſs's Mother and the two waiting Ladies, he commanded them all to ſalute the Queen, on whoſe Finger he put a very beautiful Diamond Ring, after giving her a Kiſs as a Mark of his Engagement. He next ordered a Biſhop, diſtinguiſhed by his Learning and great Reputation, who was then preſent, to prepare for giving the Benediction to his Marriage, after acquainting the Aſſembly of the ſecret Scene that had paſſed between him and the Counteſs, and ſhowing them the Dagger, that might be juſtly called the faithful Witneſs of her Virtue.

The Counteſs thanked the King in the moſt affecting Terms for this Return of Fortune to her, as ſurpriſing as it was illuſtrious. The Mother teſtified her Gratitude by Tears, which her Joy made her ſhed in Abundance; and there was not one but was touched by ſo tender a Scene. Couriers were deſpatched to the Counteſs's Father and Brothers to aſſiſt at her Nuptials, and the King embraced them with as much Tenderneſs as if the one had been his Father, and the others his Brothers. He heaped on all Wealth and Honours. The Marriage at firſt was private, the King's Affections not permitting him to wait for its Solemnization, which his Majeſty reſerved for the Day on which it was to be publickly celebrated.

This was the firſt of July. All the Peers of the Kingdom were ſummoned to appear in their reſpective Ranks, and aſſiſt at the Coronation of the new Queen, who, having been carried the Evening before Incognito from the King's Palace to her Father's Houſe, was thence conducted to Weſtminſter Abbey, where his Majeſty entered into new Engagements with her, declaring her publickly Queen.

The Ceremony of her Coronation followed that of her ſecond Eſpouſals, after which ſhe was led to the Palace, dreſſed in royal Robes, with the Crown on her Head, and followed by all the Lords and Ladies in the Kingdom, who made the moſt magnificent Appearance imaginable.

It was then were heard the joyful Acclamations of the People; and, by a ſtrange Alteration, thoſe who had ſome Time before cenſured the Counteſs were forced to render Homage to her Virtue, by beſtowing on her a Thouſand Praiſes. The Women and Maidens were aſſiduous in ſtrewing the Streets with Flowers through which ſhe was to paſs; and theſe Streets were ornamented with the fineſt Pieces of Tapeſtry, and the Air reſounded with Cries of Joy, from all Parts, "Long live our beautiful Queen, whom her Virtue has crowned!" Nothing but Feaſts and Balls were held for ſeveral Days, and it was in one of theſe Balls that Edward created the Order of the Garter, which is conſidered in a very diſtinguiſhed Light in England, that in all Ages the greateſt Lords might repute it a ſingular Honour done them to wear the Liveries of that beautiful Queen, and that the Gift of her Garter might be to them the conſtant Object of their Ambition.

And HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, whence a Conſequence may be drawn of more Advantage to the Counteſs than that which has been drawn in Favour of Vows; for if it is ſaid, in Regard to that brave Indian, that Virtue pleaſes, though conquered, we may here conclude that Virtue is invincible, that of the Counteſs having triumphed over all the Aſſaults formed againſt it, and having opened to her the Way to the Throne, by triumphing over royal Authority. A great Example to invite all to the Imitation of ſo engaging and triumphant a Virtue!

But alas! it may be ſaid, to the Shame of the preſent Age, that it is an Example little followed. How many has the indulged Propenſity to Vice led to the Precipice of Deſtruction, if not on Gibbets and Scaffolds, at leaſt by ſignal Puniſhments from the venging Hand of Providence, and the bitter Remorſe of Conſcience; whereas the Teſtimony of a good Conſcience is alone ſufficient to make us ſupport the Weight of the moſt adverſe Shiftings of Fortune.

A TURKISH SENTIMENTAL NOVEL.

IN the thirteenth Verſe of the ſeventeenth Chapter of the Alcoran, the Doctrine of Fatality, or *Predeſtination*, is eſtabliſhed in the ſtrongeſt Manner, for Mahomet makes the divine Being utter theſe Words, *And we have ſuſpended a Bird about every Man's Neck.* The beſt Interpreters of the Alcoran underſtand, by the Symbol of the Bird, the Deſtiny of Man, either good or bad, in the ſame Manner as the Latins, by the Word *good or bad Bird*, expreſſed good or bad Fortune. According to this Interpretation, Mogiahed, one of the Commentators of the holy Prophet, adds the following Note to this Verſe, on which that grand Article of Faith amongſt the Mahometans, *Predeſtination*, is founded. "All Men at their Birth have a Paper (inviſible to mortal Eyes) hung about their Necks, upon which is written their good or bad Fortune." The original Decree, of which this Paper is a Copy, they believe is written in Heaven by the *divine Pen*, on the ſacred *Tablet*. That our Readers may readily comprehend the Force of the particular Sentiments in the following Tale, and in Order to avoid the Trouble of referring frequently to Notes, we prefix the neceſſary Explanations, and muſt therefore requeſt them to remember "that the divine *Pen* is ſaid to be created by the Finger of God; its Subſtance conſiſts of the richeſt Pearls; a Horſeman, mounted upon the fleeteſt Courſer, would hardly be able to ride the Length of this wonderful Pen in five Hundred Years; it has the Virtue to write of itſelf, without the Aſſiſtance of any Hand, the paſt, preſent, and future; the Ink in this Pen is compoſed of ſubtile Light; the Angel Seraphael is the only Perſon who can read the Characters traced by it; it has fourſcore Nibs, which will be conſtantly writing, till the Day of Judgment, every Thing that is to happen in the World.

"The ſacred Tablet is ſuſpended in the Middle of the ſeventh Heaven, and is carefully guarded by Angels, for Fear evil Spirits ſhould *alter* or *eraſe its Records*; its Length is equal to the Space between Heaven and Earth, and its Breadth from eaſt to weſt. This marvellous Table is of one ſingle *Pearl*, formed of exquiſite Whiteneſs."

Strange as theſe abſurd Articles of the Mahometan Faith may appear, yet, if we look into the Syſtems which have obtained amongſt the Sectaries of Chriſtianity, ſuch as the Papiſts, the Moravians, Muggletonians, Sandimanians, &c. &c. or ſcrutinize the Tenets of the Deiſts and Freethinkers, we ſhall not be deterred by theſe Illucidations from purſuing the Thread of an entertaining Tale.

A young Sultan of Perſia, who had been ſhut up in a Caſtle, and debarred the Advantages of Education by a jealous Father, being deſirous of improving his Underſtanding, ſoon after he aſcended the Throne ſent for an ancient Derviſe to converſe with him on the Subject of the different Deſtinies or Fortunes of Mankind. "How comes it to paſs (ſays the Sultan to the Prieſt) that wiſe and prudent Men moſt frequently groan beneath the Weight of Poverty and Affliction, while, on the contrary, Madmen and Fools are moſt commonly ſurrounded with Pleaſure, Riches, and Honours? Wiſdom, which is the Lot of the firſt, is not ſufficient to enable them to foreſee or prevent the Ills that befal them, while the latter, in Spite of their Raſhneſs and Imprudence, enjoy conſtant Happineſs." Sire (replied the Derviſe) God alone is the ſovereign Diſpenſer of Good and Evil; Men ought to ſubmit to their Fate, ſuch as it is written with the divine Pen on the ſacred Tablet of eternal Decrees; Nothing can derange the Order of Events marked on this miraculous Tablet, which is ſuſpended in the Middle of the ſeventh Heaven.

The Hiſtory I ſhall have the Honour to relate to your Sublime Highneſs will ſerve as an unanſwerable Proof of what I have advanced.

Aſſendiar, the youngeſt Son of a Grecian King, diſcovered, from his Infancy, Tokens of an uncommon Genius, and a penſive meditating Diſpoſition, which, as he grew up, gave his Father Suſpicions that he would become the Favourite of the People, and perhaps uſurp the Throne deſtined for his eldeſt Brother, for whom the King had a moſt extraordinary and partial Affection; but not being of that tyrannick Temper which prompts ſome Monarchs to put to Death the Children they hate, or to exerciſe a more barbarous Cruelty by putting out their Eyes, he baniſhed him his Dominions, leaving the Care of his Subſiſtence to Providence.

A Diſgrace ſo little merited did not throw the young Prince into Deſpair, nor yet greatly ſurpriſe him. Convinced, by his deep Meditations in the Law of the Prophet Mahomet, of that Fatality which Nothing can reſiſt, and which links *Events* together, in ſuch a Manner that human Prudence cannot ſeparate or break the Chain of them, he reſolved to ſubmit patiently to his Lot. As he was travelling on without any fixed Deſign, and meditating on his Misfortune, he met a young Man remarkably handſome in his Perſon, whoſe Politeneſs was equal to the Beauty of his Countenance. The young Man, prepoſſeſſed in Favour of the Prince by his external Appearance, deſired his Permiſſion to travel with him. Neceſſity, Opportunity, and Conformity of Fortune, ſo cloſely united theſe two Adventurers, that the Day was not paſſed before they placed an entire Confidence in each other.

The next Morning they met with a third Traveller, who was the Son of a Merchant, and ſeemed to be thoroughly verſed in the Profeſſion of his Father. The Converſation of the new Comer pleaſed our Travellers, and they requeſted him to aſſociate himſelf with them.

A Countryman, robuſt and active, whom they met with the third Day, telling them that he was going to look for Work in the City of Laodicea, which was at no great Diſtance, the three Pilgrims admitted him into their Society, which did not abound with Money, and the little that this ſlender Troop could furniſh was ſoon exhauſted to ſupply their Neceſſities.

"Behold (ſays the Peaſant to his Companions) the critical Moment for employing the Talents that God has given to each of us, if we would not become the ſorrowful Victims of extreme Poverty."

"My Friends and Companions (replied Aſſendiar) why ſhould we trouble ourſelves about the future, which we can neither foreſee nor alter? Our Lot is recorded upon the ſacred Tablet. If Providence has deſtined us any Relief, we ſhall become the quiet Poſſeſſors of it without Pain or Labour; but if it is decided that Indigence ſhall be our Lot, all our Efforts will prove fruitleſs, for Nothing can revoke its eternal immutable Decrees."

The handſome young Man then took up the Subject, and oppoſed the Sentiments of the Prince, at the ſame Time aſſerting that an *agreable Perſon* was one of the moſt advantageous Means to ſucceed in the World." You make the Eulogium, exclaimed the Merchant briſkly, of a very fragile Benefit. Beauty is a Capital which eaſily ſlips through the Hands of the Poſſeſſor, and its Revenue is uncertain; but *Genius* is the true Source of Riches, he alone can fix the Inconſtancy of Fortune who unites Prudence and Activity with a profound Knowledge of Buſineſs. For my Part, reſumed the Countryman, I inſiſt on it, that whoever has Hands, and will make Uſe of them, is ſure not to die of Hunger; Labour is the moſt aſſured Reſource againſt Indigence; all the reſt are uncertain. Aſſendiar ſaw with Regret that his Companions relied more upon their ſeveral Talents than upon Providence; he therefore ſpared no Pains to convince them of their Errour, and for that Purpoſe cited ſeveral Paſſages of the Alcoran. The Peaſant did not underſtand theſe ſublime Leſſons; he was hungry, and he knew that he who talked ſo well could not give them a Dinner. While the Prince was continuing his Diſcourſe, our Ruſtick repaired to a neighbouring Wood, gathered together a Quantity of dry Sticks, which he found in great Abundance; and, having great corporal Strength, he loaded his Shoulders with Faggots, which he carried to the City, to which they were now approached, ſold them, and brought back ſome Proviſions, unperceived by his Companions. And thus this little philoſophick Troop were refreſhed by our Countryman, who had the Satisfaction of feeding thoſe who thought they were much wiſer than him.

The comely young Man being now deſirous to exert his Talents, went to the City; and as he was muſing on the Means to render ſome Service to his Companions, an old Woman called to him, and told him that a rich Lady, who had ſeen him through a Window, deſired he would favour her with a Viſit. Our young Indigent was not in a Situation to refuſe an Intrigue; he therefore cheerfully accepted the Offer. He had the Happineſs to pleaſe, and was diſmiſſed with ſeveral rich Preſents, with Part of which he purchaſed a greater Variety and Abundance of Proviſions than the Countryman, and returned to his Comrades with a joyful Countenance.

The Merchant's Son now began to take Shame to himſelf, for having amuſed his Companions with the moſt ample Details of the Advantages of Commerce, and the ſure Means of making a Fortune, while he had, at the ſame Time, remained an idle Spectator of the Wants of their little Society, without availing himſelf of his fine Maxims in the leaſt uſeful to them. He began to think it high Time to be ſerviceable in his Way, and with this View he borrowed a few Pieces of Money from the young Man, and ſet off for Laodicea.

From this feeble Reſource our young Merchant knew how to draw conſiderable Profits. He made directly for the Harbour, and inquiring amongſt People of Buſineſs what Commodity was particularly ſcarce in the City, and being informed that the Olive Trees, being ſtruck with a Blight, had failed that Year, and that the Inhabitants were in great Want of Oil, he watched his Opportunity, and ſeeing a Ship caſt Anchor off the Port, he went off in a Boat, without imparting his Deſign to any One, and being put on Board, he deſired to ſpeak with the Maſter in private, of whom he inquired if he was not the Ship expected to arrive with a Cargo of Oil, as an Adventure upon his own Account; to which the Maſter anſwering in the affirmative, our Adventurer told him that he was in Partnerſhip with Ibrahim, the greateſt Merchant in the City, who had ſent him off Expreſs to acquaint him that he would give him an advanced Price, and inſtantly furniſh him with a full Freight for another Voyage, if he would let him have the whole Cargo of Oil. The Price tendered being very advantageous to the Maſter, he accepted the Offer, took Earneſt, and ſigned an Agreement to deliver the Oil to Ibrahim and Company.

The Bargain concluded, our Adventurer repaired to Ibrahim's without Loſs of Time, and thus accoſted him, "Sir, One who is an entire Stranger to you comes to offer you more Wealth than your beſt Friends have ever tendered you. Knowing that you had no Oil remaining in your Warehouſes, I thought I ſhould do you a ſignal Service by contracting, in your Name, at a moderate Price, for a Cargo that is juſt arrived in the Harbour." Ibrahim, quite enchanted, embraced the young Merchant, ran with him to the Port, went on Board the Veſſel, now ſurrounded by Merchants, who were greatly chagrined at being foreſtalled, paid the Money for the Oil, and liberally rewarded his ſkilful Agent, who, quite ſatisfied with his Adventure, returned to the Society with ſtill more abundant and delicate Proviſions than the Peaſant or the young Man; and having reimburſed the latter, the Company had ſtill a moderate Capital in Hand for future Exigencies.

"My Friends (ſaid the Prince) you have all three been very fortunate, every One in your own Way; but you ſtrangely deceive yourſelves if you imagine you have done any more than execute the Decrees of Providence, which had ordained all this to happen. We are only blind Inſtruments; I have not the Talents you poſſeſs, but who knows what this great Workman may make of me? To-morrow I will go to the City, reſigned entirely to the Fate that awaits me there."

Early the next Morning, after a fervent Prayer to him who governs all Things with unerring Wiſdom, the Prince ſat out under the Guidance of his Star. He ſoon arrived at Laodicea, and the firſt News he heard was that the King was juſt dead, and had left no Heir to ſucceed him, which was the more regretted as their late Sovereign was one of the beſt of Princes. The Mourning appeared as ſincere as it was general; ſome wept, ſome tore their Hair, others their Clothes, in the Eaſtern Manner; and all exclaimed, "who ſhall we find to govern us ſo well?"

Aſſendiar paid great Attention to all he ſaw and heard; but not being afflicted, he did not think it his Duty to ſhed Tears. His ſerene Countenance and Unconcern diſpleaſed ſome zealous Servants of the deceaſed Monarch, and ſoon rendered him ſuſpected. Grief is often unjuſt. He was taken for a Spy, and loaded with Irons, in the very Inſtant that they were carrying the Corpſe of the late King to the Sepulchre. Providence, whom the Stranger conſtantly acknowledged as his Protector, ſuffered him to be conducted to a moſt horrid Dungeon in the common Priſon, where he was forgot for two Days, and left without Nouriſhment. The poor Prince, in this melancholy Situation, reaſoned thus with himſelf, "God, who employs ſo uſefully the Inſtruments he makes Choice of, may deſtroy thoſe which he judges to be uſeleſs;" and he ſupported his Misfortune with the Remains of a philoſophical Courage, to which his empty Stomach was ready to revolt, when he heard the Steps of Men, who, approaching his Dungeon, ordered him to appear before the Divan.

Aſſendiar followed his Guards reſigned to Death, which he had already ſeen at no great Diſtance. The Grandees of Laodicea were aſſembled in the Preſence Chamber round the empty Throne, and could not agree in the Choice of a proper Perſon to fill it. One amongſt the reſt, terrified by the Apprehenſions of a civil War, repreſented to them, that their Enemies kept Spies in the City; that one of them was already in Chains; that ſeveral others might have eſcaped the Vigilance of the Magiſtrates, and that the Intelligence they would give to their Maſters of their preſent Diſagreement about the Election of a King might be attended with fatal Conſequences to the State. The Grandees, intimidated by this Recital, had determined to interrogate the Priſoner in Cuſtody, and in Conſequence of this Reſolution Aſſendiar was brought before them.

The Prince appeared compoſed and undaunted, addreſſed them with a noble Air and manly Eloquence, and did not conceal a ſingle Circumſtance of his Life; neither diſguiſing his Name, his Birth, the Reaſons of his leaving his native Country, his Adventures ſince, nor the Reflections which had occaſioned them.

The ingenuous Manner in which he related his Story, his Conſtancy, his Sagacity, the Rigour of his Fate, the Purity of his Conduct, and, above all, his firm Reliance on the Supreme Being, ſenſibly affected the whole Aſſembly. Some of the Grandees, who had ſeen him at his Father's Court, recollected his Features; and to put an End to the great Confuſion and diſtreſs they were in by being reduced to chooſe one of their own Body for their Maſter, which is generally productive of Jealouſies, Feuds, Animoſities, and Bloodſhed, they unanimouſly agreed to elect Aſſendiar. "Heaven, without Doubt, cries one of the Senators, has ſent us this Stranger to terminate our Differences; he alone is worthy to reign over us who ſprung from royal Blood, has the Virtues of his Anceſtors to imitate, and their Steps to follow. The Misfortunes that this young Prince has undergone, the Experience they have taught him, his noble and majeſtick Air, all announce to us that he will be a great King, ſolely occupied in promoting the Glory and Happineſs of his Subjects." The whole Aſſembly after this Speech acknowledged him for their Sovereign, and he paſſed in a Moment from a Priſon to a Throne. His Coronation was precipitately prepared; he was clad in a coſtly Robe; and being ſeated on a white Elephant, according to the Cuſtom of the Place from Time immemorial, he was led through the principal Streets of the City attended by his Court, that he might receive the Homage of his new Subjects, which was carried almoſt to Adoration.

Three Days had paſſed ſince Aſſendiar had quitted his Companion, who affectionately regretted his Abſence; and apprehending for a Stranger the Fate which had really befallen him at firſt, full of Inquietude, they repaired to the City to get Intelligence concerning him. On their Arrival they learned that a new Sovereign had been proclaimed; and not doubting that a Coronation Day would be a Day of Grace for all Criminals, they ſecretly rejoiced at this Event, which gave them Hopes of recovering their unfortunate Fellow Traveller. As the new Monarch deſcended the high Street of Laodicea, the three Strangers reſolved to have a full View of him, and placed themſelves ſo advantageouſly that it was impoſſible he ſhould avoid ſeeing them, at the ſame Time that they indulged their Curioſity in fixing their Regards upon him:

As ſoon as Aſſendiar ſaw them, though become a Monarch, he inſtantly acknowledged his old Comrades, deſired them to approach his Perſon, and as ſoon as they were recovered from their extreme Surpriſe he thus addreſſed them, amidſt the Crowds of People that ſurrounded them:

"My Friends, behold one of the moſt powerful Operations of Providence. Will you believe that I have been able to make myſelf Sultan of Laodicea? Or, when I ſhall have beſtowed on you thoſe Favours which Gratitude exacts from me, will you imagine that it is me who confers on you thoſe Benefits which Providence has reſerved for you? No, my dear Companions, we are all the Servants of the Supreme Being, but none of us knows the Fate to which he is deſtined."

In Fact, this Prince confided ſolely in Providence, on which he firmly relied, by which Means he became one of the beſt Monarchs in the World; his former Companions he diſmiſſed, loaded with Preſents, to purſue their different Occupations, and he governed his People with Wiſdom and Clemency.

Sire, added the old Derviſe, let this Hiſtory diſſipate your Doubts, and convince you that *all is for the beſt*; that *whatever is is right*; or, in other Words, that no Man can avoid his Deſtiny.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December 5.*

LAST Saturday being St. Andrew's Day, which is appointed by the Charter of this City for the Election of a Mayor, THOMAS EDDARD, Eſquire, was choſen into that Office for the enſuing Year.

We have received a farther Account of the following Elections:——*Albemarle*, Mr. JOHN WALKER, and Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON.—*Amelia*, Mr. JOHN WINN, and Mr. JOHN TYLER.——*Louiſa*, Mr. RICHARD ANDERSON, and Mr. DABNEY CARR.—*Hanover*, Mr. PATRICK HENRY, and Mr. JOHN SMITH.—*Caroline*, Mr. EDMUND PENDLETON, and Mr. WALKER TALIAFERRO.—*Richmond*, Mr. ROBERT WORMPLEY CARTER, and Mr. FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.—*Lancaſter*, Mr. RICHARD MITCHELL, and Mr. CHARLES CARTER.—*Eſſex*, Mr. JAMES EDMONDSON, and Mr. WILLIS ROANE.——*Glouceſter*, Mr. RICHARD HENRY LEE, and

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RICHARD LEE.—*Northumberland*, Mr. SPENCER MOTTROM BALL, and Mr. PETER PRESLEY THORNTON.——*King George*, Mr. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, and Mr. JOSEPH JONES.——*Middlesex*, Mr. EDMUND BERKELEY, and Mr. JAMES MONTAGUE.—*Gloucester*, Mr. THOMAS WHITING, and Mr. LEWIS BURWELL.—*Warwick*, Mr. WILLIAM HARWOOD, and Mr. WILLIAM LANGHORNE.—*Elizabeth City*, Mr. JAMES WALLACE, and Mr. HENRY KING.—*Dinwiddie*, Mr. ROBERT BOLLING, and Mr. JOHN BANISTER.—*Prince George*, Mr. RICHARD BLAND, and Mr. PETER POYTHRESS.—*Charles City*, Mr. WILLIAM ACRILL, and Mr. BENJAMIN HARRISON.—*James City*, Mr. ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, and Mr. LEWIS BURWELL.—*York*, Mr. DUDLEY DIGGES, and Mr. THOMAS NELSON, Junior.——*Isle of Wight*, Mr. JAMES BRIDGER, and Mr. RICHARD HARDY.—*Norfolk*, Mr. THOMAS NEWTON, and Mr. JAMES HOLT.—*Norfolk Borough*, Mr. JOSEPH HUTCHINGS.

Last Saturday Evening a Fray happened at a Houſe in this City, wherein one John Jones received a mortal Wound, with a Penknife, from a young Man named William Goodchild, it is ſaid in his own Defence. Jones now lies at the Point of Death.

[*Marriages.*] Mr. JOHN BURWELL, to Miſs NANCY POWELL, youngeſt Daughter of Mr. BENJAMIN POWELL, of this City.

[DEATHS.] Mr. PHILIP WHITEHEAD CLAIBORNE, a few Days after his being elected one of the Repreſentatives for King William, at his Houſe in that County.

To ARISTIDES.

SIR,

I HAVE juſt read your long Addreſs to me, which contains many Particulars that I am not obliged, in Conſequence of my former Publication, to take Notice of. I by no Means intended to enter at large into the Subject of our Diſputes, but took up my Pen merely to vindicate a Character which was to me reſpectable in many Inſtances where it had been egregiouſly miſrepreſented. I flatter myſelf my Letter has had its deſired Effect, ſince I do not find any of the Facts mentioned in it ſeriouſly drawn into Queſtion. It is to me, Sir, of very little Conſequence what ſuch a Man as Huſband can ſuggeſt, ſince his Conduct has been ſo treacherous and deceitful, even with his own Party, that his Name is execrated by them, and his Memory held in as much Deriſion as is compatible with the moſt fixed Reſentment. You are not to expect that ſcattering Inſinuations will be formally refuted; theſe, when depending ſimply upon Opinion, had better be left to the ſeveral Sentiments of Individuals.

I have read the Newbern Paper you allude to; but it was only curſorily, and I have it not at Hand to re peruſe. I do not recollect how that Fact is there mentioned, but believe it was as I have ſtated it.

What do you mean by calling Colonel Tryon the Head of a Party? This is a moſt invidious Imputation, unleſs you intend it by Way of Contradiction to his not being the Head of the regulating Party. Thank God, he was not, but ſpiritedly held the Reins of Government, and defied their miſcreant Attempts. His Conduct has given Security to our Perſons, Lives, and Properties, which were all brought into the moſt imminent Danger. The malevolent Controul which the Regulators had of every Thing in the back Country, together with their conſtant Aſſurance of ſtill greater Deſperation, juſtly alarmed the whole Province, and inſtantly ſuggeſted the Neceſſity of Self Defence. This was the immediate and the neceſſary Cauſe of the Governour's adopting the deciſive Method he carried into Execution. I am far, Sir, from exulting with barbarous Inhumanity in its Succeſs; I reflect with much Concern on the incidental Evils of it, but am thoroughly convinced it was a neceſſary Act, and do ſay its Succeſs has made it a happy One. The Situation of our Country now admits of milder and more agreeable Counſels; moſt of the unhappy Offenders are in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of their Farms, and in the Proſecution of their domeſtick Duties. The Memory, and, as far as poſſible, the Conſequences, of the late Feuds, we are endeavouring to aboliſh, and do not thank any Man for attempting to revive them.

Your Letter, Sir, conſiſts of many Queries, which I have neither Leiſure, nor do I think it material, to anſwer. Thoſe that appear to me ſo I will endeavour to ſatisfy as I go along. That there were many great and unwarrantable Fees taken I do not doubt, but deny that the Evil was ſo general as it has been repreſented. There were Laws in Being for the Regulation of Fees ſufficient to expoſe the offending Party to Puniſhment, or at leaſt to correct Extortion. The Lawyers indeed were not reſtricted with a Penalty, as they now are; but the chief Ground of Complaint was the Exaction of the Clerks, whoſe Fees were ſtated by Law, and who incurred a Penalty if they required more. The Coſts of a Suit do not depend upon the Sum of its Demand; ſo that if the Parties conſent to, or connive at, long Continuances, the Coſts may perhaps, in Time, exceed the Debt. But for this, ſurely the Officers are not in Fault. The principal Object of popular Clamour was Colonel Fanning, whom it was determined to proſecute with unrelenting Rigour. He had procured the Office of Regiſter for himſelf, in Order that he might ſave a conſiderable Expenſe in the Regiſtration of Deeds, which he frequently had Occaſion to receive, in Conſequence of many Purchaſes. This I do believe was his expreſs Motive, and he gave up all the Profits of it to a Clerk who did the Buſineſs. Many Perſons conceived that more Fees were taken in this Office than the Law allowed, and many Grievances of this Kind were the Subjects of ſeveral Indictments. The Judges being of Opinion that there was a great Obſcurity in the Law, which might ſeem to warrant the uſually received Fees, imputed his Conduct to an Errour in Judgment, and conſequently impoſed a ſmall Fine. It ſtill remains to be inquired whether they acted uprightly. You and I may differ in Opinion about it, but can neither of us form a direct Judgment without a Knowledge of the Facts produced upon the Trial. In the mean Time, the Preſumption is in Favour of that Integrity and Uncorruptneſs which is expected in the Character of a Judge, who is, independent of the Principles of Honour, under the Sanction of an Oath. The Freedom with which you treat an amiable Character is highly cenſurable, ſince the heavy Accuſations which you more than inſinuate ought to have a ſurer and more ſtable Foundation than circulating Reports and wild Conjectures. The Reputation of a Judge, any more than the Chaſtity of a Woman, ſhould not even be ſuſpected. You aſk whether the Chief Juſtice's Fees were not connected with the Clerks? They had no other Connection but being inſerted in the ſame Bill of Coſts, and there they had a ſeparate Column. Their Fees were both ſtated and diſtinct, and had no neceſſary Participation. The preſent Eſtabliſhment of the Chief Juſtice is by a Salary, without any Fees whatever.

A Report of Grievances, which had occaſioned ſo many violent Seditions in the back Country, was ſufficient to excite the Governour's Attention, and he aſſured the Complainants they ſhould have every Aſſiſtance of the Law. They conſequently there ſought Remedies for Grievances which appeared to be ſlight upon a real Inquiry, and therefore were ſo treated. They alleged many others, which nearly affected the Conſtitution and Policy of the Country. Theſe could not be redreſſed by the ordinary Courts of Juſtice; but it has ſince been known that the Suppoſition of them was founded upon falſe Reports, calculated to miſlead and abuſe them. And however improbable, or inconſiſtent with Experience, it may appear to you, it is in Reality Nothing extraordinary that Lies reported with Confidence, among Men credulous and attached to each other, and at a Diſtance from any Means of better Information, ſhould carry all the Appearances, and anſwer all the Purpoſes, of Facts. It was not from a Senſe of preſent Oppreſſion, but from an Idea of paſt Miſapplication of the publick Revenue, that their Seditions firſt took Riſe. This was a capital Evil with them, and yet it has been found chimerical. An Unwillingneſs to pay Taxes, and a Spirit of Licentiouſneſs where they thought to have abſolute Controul, were perhaps the real Cauſes of them. Theſe Motives ſtipulated the Leaders of their Miſchief, and the others ſuggeſted a Pretence for it, and ſerved as a Snare to draw in deluded Men.

I have the moſt undoubted Authority for aſſerting that the Governour did not fire until the Hour was elapſed, and that only one Hour was given. I hope, Sir, this will ſatisfy you, although common Aſſertion in Newſpapers are, as to Credibility, upon a Footing, when under the Hands of anonymous Writers. But the Mention of a Circumſtance is one Thing, and the making it a Ground of a direct and malicious Charge is another; and a Man who is deliberately guilty of it does deſerve ſevere Reflection.

The Acts of the laſt Seſſion, which you ſo diſreſpectfully mention, were extorted by Neceſſity, and appeared the only adequate Remedies to the then pregnant Evils which exiſted. It is but Juſtice to the Gentleman who introduced the Riot Act to ſay, his Humanity, Judgment, and Integrity, are to every Man reſpectable, and that he is not capable of an Action where either may with Propriety be queſtioned.

I have endeavoured, Sir, to reply to the inquiring Part of your Letter, and have ſatisfied you to the beſt of my Ability. We are not completely informed upon every Point which may appear doubtful, neither have we heard perhaps of every Grievance which may have been ſuſtained. They certainly were not really ſuch as to juſtify the violent Meaſures taken to redreſs them. The Perſons ſaid to be moſt affected by them think ſo too, and all Parties wiſh to bury paſt Scenes in Oblivion. We think of the paſt with Concern, and look forward to the future with Hope. I moſt cordially join in the general Sentiment, and, if I know any Thing of my own Heart, have none of thoſe Party Paſſions you ſuppoſe me to poſſeſs. My Principles are entirely independent, and as favourable, as indulgent, to Liberty, as is conſiſtent with a regular Government, which is the only certain Aſſurance of ſocial Happineſs. I abhor all Reſtrictions that have any other Tendency than the publick Good, and breathe a general Benevolence to all Mankind. This, Sir, is a Chaplet of my *Flowers of Rhetorick* which I preſent to you, whoſe Addreſs is written with Candour, and with a Degree of good Senſe which I am ſorry to ſee ſo eaſily ſuſceptible of Prejudice. The virulent Scurrility of Leonidas deſerved much ſeverer Animadverſion than he received from me.

EDENTON, *North Carolina*, *November* 19, 1771. } PHOCION.

Advertiſements.

DURING the laſt General Court I received from my Brother a Letter addreſſed to the *Ohio* Company, which I delivered to three Members then in *Williamſburg*; theſe Gentlemen, with myſelf, think a Meeting of the Company very neceſſary, and as ſoon as may be. I therefore requeſt a Meeting at *Stafford* Courthouſe, on *Monday* the 16th of *December*, on Buſineſs, though ſoon done, yet of the utmoſt Importance to the Company. JAMES MERCER.

*** Any Member who has Letters from my Brother on the Subject of the Company is requeſted to bring or ſend them to the Meeting.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

On a Motion made,

Ordered, THAT the CLERKS of the ſeveral County Courts in this Colony do tranſmit to the Clerk of this Houſe, in the firſt Part of every Meeting of the General Aſſembly, a Liſt of the Tithables in their Counties, containing the Names of ſuch Tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame Time, a Liſt of the publick Charges of their reſpective Counties.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

By the Houſe of Burgeſſes,
GEORGE WYTHE, C. H.

THE Ship *Greenvale*, *John Bowie* Maſter, lying at *Cumberland*, will take in Tobacco for *London*, with Liberty of Conſignment, at eight Pounds Sterling a Tun. Notes and Orders will be received by the Captain on Board, or the Subſcriber at *Newcaſtle*. DAVID COCHRAN.

SMITHFIELD, *November* 29, 1771.

AS it is out of the Power of the *Smithfield* Inſpectors to collect the Money ariſing from ſhipping Tobacco, all Perſons are deſired to ſend the Money with their Notes, otherwiſe their Tobacco will not be delivered. CUTCHIN & SMELLY.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS will meet with the greateſt Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*. JAMES PATTERSON.

BY Decree of the Honourable the Court of Vice Admiralty, to be ſold, on *Saturday* the 14th of this Inſtant, at *Burwell's* Ferry, for ready Money, eighteen Hundred Pounds of *Jamaica* COTTON, eleven Barrels of MUSCOVADO SUGAR, ſeven Barrels and three Bags of COFFEE, four Hundred Weight of PIMENTA, ninety ſeven Pounds of COCOA, forty ſeven HIDES, and Half a Tun of LOGWOOD. JOHN TYLER, Marſhal.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 5, 1771.

LOST, laſt *Thurſday* Night, about nine o'Clock, between Mr. *Coche's* Store and Doctor *Blair's*, a GOLD BROOCH, the Motto *Spes mea in Deo eſt*. Whoever will bring it to me ſhall have a Reward adequate to his Trouble.
WILLIAM DAWSON.

For LONDON,

THE Brigantine INNERMAY, *William Laughton* Maſter, lying in *Appamattox* River, which will take in Tobacco at ſeven Pounds ten Shillings per Tun, with Liberty of Conſignment. As one Half of her Cargo is already engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail by the firſt of *January*, Weather permitting. Any Gentlemen inclinable to ſhip are deſired to ſend their Notes or Orders to Mr. *William Beattie* at *Petersburg*, Mr. *Patrick Ramſay* at *Blandford*, Mr. *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, or the Captain on Board. WALTER PETER.

To be LET *by the Subſcribers, at* Rocky Ridge, *on* Saturday *the* 14*th Inſtant, to the loweſt Bidder*,

THE BUILDING of a STOREHOUSE forty four Feet by twenty two, ten Feet Pitch, with a Cellar ſeven Feet deep under the whole Houſe, a Brick Chimney at one End, and a Compter, &c. alſo a DWELLINGHOUSE thirty Feet by eighteen, twelve Feet Pitch, with one Chimney, and a Cellar eight Feet deep, the Length of the whole Houſe. Alſo a Lumber Houſe forty by twenty, and ten Feet Pitch. Theſe Buildings are to be done by the firſt of *September*, and finiſhed in a Workman-like Manner. The Undertaker will be furniſhed with Caſh to carry on the Works, and when they are done ſhall receive full Payment. We will furniſh him with Nails, Locks, Hinges, Glaſs, Putty, Paint, and Oil, at Wholeſale Advance.
1 ALEXANDER & PETERFIELD TRENT.

To be SOLD *on the Premiſes, in* Suſſex *County, on* Wedneſday *the* 18*th of this Inſtant* (December)

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND extending two Miles on the north Side of *Nottoway* River, containing about eleven Hundred Acres, more or leſs, and diſtant from *Petersburg* about thirty Miles; very little of the ſaid Land is cut down, and a great Proportion of it is deemed very fine for Tobacco. It may be ſold altogether, or otherwiſe, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers, and the Terms of Payment will be made known on the Day of Sale. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, a Quantity of Wheat already ſowed, and Poſſeſſion may be immediately had. At the ſame Time will be ſold a Quantity of Corn and Fodder, on ſix Months Credit. WILLIAM BLACK.

WARRASQUEAK Bay, *November* 18, 1771.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, a Negro named JACK, about five and thirty Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, a ſlim, clean made, talkative, artful, and very ſaucy Fellow. Alſo a Negro Woman named VENUS, thirty two Years old, five Feet four Inches high, ſtout made, very ſmooth tongued, and has been five Years accuſtomed to the Houſe. They worked in the *Diſmal Swamp* about two Years, under Mr. *John Waſhington*, and carried with them ſeveral different Kinds of Apparel. Whoever delivers the ſaid Negroes to me, or ſecures them ſo that I may get them, ſhall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS for each.
NATHANIEL BURWELL.

RUN away from the *Lord Clive*, at *Norfolk*, an indented Servant named STEPHEN CLARKE, of a fair Complexion, about thirty three Years of Age, five Feet ſix Inches high, or thereabouts, a Tailor by Trade, ſtoops a little in his Walk, his Hair of a light brown Colour, and had on when he went away a light coloured Broadcloth Coat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone by Water to *North Carolina*, or to Sir *Peyton Skipwith's* Plantation, on the Forks of *Roanoke*, where his Wife's Brother (*Robert Reader*) lives, who came into the Country in the ſame Ship upwards of two Years ago. Whoever brings the ſaid *Stephen Clarke* to me at *Richmond*, on the Falls of *James* River, or to Mr. *James Marſden* at *Norfolk*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.
JOSHUA STORRS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Bute* County, *North Carolina*, a Negro Lad named GEORGE, about eighteen Years of Age, low built, with a down Look, and a remarkable Scar on one Side of his Noſe and Cheek, occaſioned by a Kick from a Horſe. He went off about the firſt of *June* laſt, was bred a Waiter, is well acquainted with moſt Parts of *Virginia*, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to *Hampton*, where he was raiſed, and formerly belonged to Mr. *William Tabb*, but ſince paſſed as the Property of Miſs *Sarah Tabb*. He is a very artful Fellow, and will impoſe upon any Perſon that will credit what he ſays. Whoever will deliver him to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, beſides what the Law allows.
WILLIAM PERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a large brindled BULL with a Bob Tail, marked with a Half Moon under the right Ear, and a Crop and three Slits down the left.
CHARLES PISTOLE.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a black HORSE two Years old laſt Spring, about four Feet eight Inches high, Part of his near hind Foot white, and branded on the near Buttock 9. Poſted, and appraiſed to ten Pounds. WILLIAM PETTIPOOL, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, five Head of HOGS, namely, two Boars and three Sows, two of which are marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and a Hole in the right; two of them are not marked, three dark coloured Ones, with white Liſts, and two white Ones. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds. JOHN WARE.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a brown HEIFER marked with a Half Crop under the right Ear, and a Swallowfork in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to twenty ſix Shillings. MARY WALLIS.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a ſmall black MARE about four Feet five or ſix Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder T E or T B in a Piece, both hind Feet and Part of her off fore Foot white, with a Star in her Forehead, a Bunch of white Hair in her Mane, near her Withers, and paces naturally. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſix Pounds.
JOSEPH STEPHENS.

THE Subſcriber, reſiding at *Goſport*, being appointed a NOTARY PUBLICK, will be obliged to thoſe who favour him with notarial Affairs to negotiate, and they may depend that their Buſineſs will be done with Accuracy and Deſpatch and on moderate Terms. THOMAS M'CULLOCH.

To the PUBLICK,

THE Subſcriber having ſtudied and practiſed MIDWIFRY for ſome Time paſt, with Succeſs, under the Direction, and with the Approbation, of Doctors *Paſteur* and *Galt*, flatters herſelf ſhe will meet with Encouragement, as Nothing will be ſpared to complete her in the Knowledge of an Art ſo eminently neceſſary to the Good of Mankind. Ladies, and others, are therefore deſired to take Notice that they will be waited upon on the ſhorteſt Warning, by their humble Servant,
MARY ROSE.

M. EVANS,

LATELY arrived from *London*, at her Store the Corner of [illegible] Street, *Norfolk*, takes this Method of acquainting the Public ſhe WASHES BLOND LACE, and GAUZE, equal to new; WASHES and MENDS SILK STOCKINGS in the niceſt [illegible] Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who pleaſe to honour her with the[ir] commands may depend on having the greateſt Attention paid to their [Cloaths] as it ſhall be her Study to merit a Continuance of their Favours, [by] being particularly careful to give Satisfaction.

N. B. Any Country Orders ſhall be ſpeedily executed.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 28, 1771.

TAKEN out of my Stable about the 8th of this Inſtant, a ſmall [black] gray HORSE about ten or twelve Years old, four Feet three [inches] four Inches high, with a roached Mane pretty much grown out, a Switch Tail, and trots and gallops but indifferently; his Brand, if any, is forgot. Whoever will bring him to me, or give me Intelligence where he is, ſhall be allowed whatever may be thought reaſonable.
RICHARD DAVIS.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol *October* 14, 177[1]

James Agar, Eſquire, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Plaintiff, againſt *Lewis Burwell Martin*, of the ſaid Kingdom, and *William Harriſon*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *Martin* being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiff, it is ordered that the other Defendant, who hath Effects of the ſaid *Martin* in his Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, except purſuant to former Decrees againſt him, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiff, unto the ſaid Plaintiff, upon his giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons, as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered, that the ſaid Defendant (*Lewis Burwell*) do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Pariſh of *St. Anne*, in the County of *Albemarle*, and poſted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.
BEN: WALLER.

To be SOLD *at* Fredericksburg, *on* Monday *the* 13*th of* January, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day*,

ABOUT forty valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of young Fellows, breeding Wenches, and Children. Credit will be allowed till the 10th of next *May*, on giving Bond, with good Security, to *John Wayles*, Eſquire, and the Subſcriber. Thoſe who do not diſcharge their Bonds immediately when due are to pay Intereſt from the Day of Purchaſe. THOMAS LOMAX.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Tueſday *the* 10*th of* December, *and to continue till all are ſold*,

A TRACT of LAND containing about two Hundred Acres, on *Rappahannock* River, about two Miles above *Falmouth*, whereon are two Merchant Mills, one of them in good Repair, with ſeveral convenient Houſes; alſo ſundry Negroes and Mulattoes, Horſes, Cattle, Waggons Houſhold Furniture, a good Collection of Books, and ſeveral LOTS in the Town of *Falmouth*. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *October* next; the Purchaſers to give Bond, with approved Security, to
ALEXANDER WODROW,
Surviving Partner of *Wodrow & Neilſon*.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 12*th of* December, *at the late Dwellinghouſe of* James Holloway, *deceaſed, in* Prince George,

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid *James Holloway*, conſiſting of a Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and a large Stock of CATTLE, among which are three Yoke of Oxen, Horſes, Hogs, and Sheep, Crops of Corn and Fodder, the Plantation Utenſils, and many other Articles. Six Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond and good Security.——At the ſame Time and Place will be hired ſeveral likely SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; alſo to be rented, for a Term of Years, a Plantation in good Order for Cropping, with convenient Outhouſes.
JOHN POYTHRESS, } Executors.
HAMILTON JONES, }

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of* Lewis Davis, *deceaſed, on the Premiſes, on* Friday *the* 13*th of* December,

TWO Hundred Acres of LAND on the River *Nottoway*, about four Miles from the Mouth of the ſaid River, and about Half a Mile from a Landing adjoining the Land of Mr. *Richard Williams*, in *Nottoway*. It is well wooded and watered, and a good Herring Fiſhery may be cleared thereon. There is a Plantation on the Premiſes, with a ſmall Dwellinghouſe, ſeveral Outhouſes, and Apple and Peach Orchards. The Time of Payment will be agreed on at the Sale, and Bond and Security will be required.
NICHOLAS MAGET, Executor.

COMMITTED to *Iſle of Wight* Jail, a Negro Fellow who ſays his Name is JACK, ſpeaks bad [E]nglish and either cannot or will not tell his Maſter's Name; he is a ſlim Fellow, appears to be about twenty Years of Age, and has on w[hen] committed. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property [and] pay Charges to

POETS CORNER.

Means to enjoy a HAPPY LIFE.

SERIOUSLY, my Son, attend,
To the Counsels of a Friend;
Would you lead a happy Life,
Care avoid, and shun the Strife
Which from Law must ever rise,
Fatal Flame that never dies.
If poſſeſs'd of moderate Wealth,
And more ample Stock of Health,
Keep a cheerful Look ſerene,
Void of any haughty Mien;
Seek Companions blithe and free,
And of equal Rank with thee;
Prudence follow, nor advance
Into wild Extravagance;
By a plain, but wholeſome Diet,
Sleep you'll purchaſe ſound, and Quiet;
Let your Conduct ever run
To all obliging, rude to none;
Chooſe a modeſt, virtuous Wife,
Skill'd to ſmooth the Rubs of Life.
With theſe Bleſſings well poſſeſs'd,
Own yourſelf completely bleſs'd;
And whate'er your ſettled Spot,
Well contented with your Lot,
Calmly be reſign'd to Fate,
When it ſummons, ſoon or late.
Thus let furly Death appear,
Without a *Wiſh*, without a *Fear*.

HIS Majeſty's Poſtmaſter General having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *America*) been pleaſed to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New York*, Notice is hereby given that the Mail, for the future, will be cloſed, at the Poſt Office in *New York*, at twelve of the Clock at Night, on the firſt *Tueſday* in every Month, and deſpatched by a Packet, the next Day, for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.
ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

GEORGE III. by the Grace of GOD of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Northumberland* County, greeting: We command you that you ſummon *Robert Gordon*, Adminiſtrator, &c. of *Robert Waddrop*, deceaſed, *John Waddrop*, his Brother and Heir, both of *Great Britain*, abſent, and *Thomas Reid*, to appear before our Juſtices of our General Court, in Chancery, at the Capitol in *Williamſburg*, on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer a Bill in Chancery exhibited againſt them by *James M'Call*, of *Great Britain*, Merchant, and this they ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the Penalty of a Hundred Pounds each; and have then there this Writ. Witneſs JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, our Lieutenant and Governour General, at *Williamſburg*, the 5th Day of November, in the eleventh Year of our Reign.

BEN: WALLER.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a light ſorrel MARE about four Feet five or ſix Inches high, with a hanging Mane and long Tail, ſome Saddle Spots, a remarkable ſwayed Back, and branded on the near Shoulder 12. Poſted, and appraiſed to forty Shillings.
MATTHEW MAURY.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a black HORSE about four Feet five Inches high, with a Bob Tail and roached Mane, and branded on the near Buttock WE in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſix Pounds.
WILLIAM ELAM, Senior.

TAKEN up, in *Botetourt*, a bay HORSE about fourteen Hands high, thirteen or fourteen Years old, and branded on the Shoulder and Buttock SS. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds ten Shillings.
ALEXANDER DALE, Junior.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, three MARES, namely, a black, a dark bay, and a Hip-thotten one of a blackiſh Colour; the firſt is branded WM, the ſecond WC, and the third T A. They are poſted, and appraiſed to eleven Pounds ten Shillings.
ALEXANDER DALE.

CABIN POINT, *November* 12, 1771.

AS it is out of the Power of the *Cabin Peint* Inſpectors to collect the Money that ariſes from ſhipping Tobacco, it is deſired of all Perſons to ſend the Money with their Notes, or their Tobacco will not be delivered.
PUTNEY & HOWARD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 21, 1771.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to the Eſtate of *John Blair*, Eſquire, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and thereby enable us to ſatisfy the Demands againſt the Eſtate. We ſhall take it kind of all thoſe who have any Claims, whether ariſing on Contracts made by the Teſtator on his own Account, or as Security for others, if they would make them immediately known to
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES BLAIR, } Executors.

RUN away, a likely Negro Woman called SALL COOPER, belonging to the Eſtate of *John Blair*, Eſquire, deceaſed, between twenty and thirty Years of Age, and has loſt the firſt Joint of the Finger next the little Finger of her left Hand. As ſhe has been for ſome Time paſt much in the Company of a white Man, who is lately gone to *Norfolk*, ſhe is probably lurking in that Place. Whoever will deliver her to us in *Williamſburg* ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides all reaſonable Expences.
JOHN BLAIR.
JAMES BLAIR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 18, 1771.

WHEREAS the Shop lately kept by Mr. *Andrew Anderſon*, in this City, is become the ſole Property of the Subſcriber, as alſo the Debts due to the ſaid Shop, I do hereby give Notice that all Balances which remain unpaid by the laſt Day of next *December* will have Suits commenced againſt them, without Reſpect of Perſons, or any farther Notice. I have added the above mentioned Shop to my own, which is kept by Mr. *James Ruſſell*, the ſame Perſon that kept the other; where all Gentlemen, Practioners and others, may be ſupplied at the ſame low Rates, for ready Money only.
JAMES CARTER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 21, 1771.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will of our deceaſed Father, we purpoſe, on the 11th Day of next Month, to ſell to the higheſt Bidder four Tenements near the Church, in the ſaid City, and another adjoining the Lot of the late Mrs. *Blaikley*, on the South. There are Tenants in all of them at preſent, but we will deliver them to the Purchaſers at *Chriſtmas* next, except one of the ſaid four, which Mr. *John Hall* is to poſſeſs till the 22d Day of next *July*. Alſo, on the 5th Day of the ſame Month, we intend to ſell, at *Hanover* Court, a Tract of Land in that County containing one Thouſand ſeven Hundred and fifty Acres, commonly called *Brewer's*, having been formerly occupied by a Man of that Name. The Credit to be allowed the Purchaſers, and other Conditions, will be particularly mentioned at the Sales.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES BLAIR, } Executors.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 21, 1771.

THE Truſtees, not thinking it proper to proceed on the Sale of Colonel *Philip Johnſon*'s Land, near this City, on the 31ſt of *October* laſt, according to their former Advertiſement, without an exact Survey of the valuable Tract called *Tutty*'s Neck, and having the Land contiguous to the Town laid out in ſmall Parcels, now give Notice that they intend to ſell thoſe Lands on *Tueſday* the 10th of *December*, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon, before Mr. *Southall*'s Door; when the Plan of the Survey and Diviſion will be ſhown to any who are inclined to buy. The Purchaſers will be allowed two years Credit; and it is expected they are to give Bonds, with unexceptionable Securities, which are to carry Intereſt from the Time they bear Date.
PEYTON RANDOLPH,
RO. C. NICHOLAS,
LEWIS BURWELL,
PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE. } Truſtees.

To be SOLD, *on the 9th of* January *next, at* New Kent *Courthouſe*,

THE LAND whereon *Richard Terrell*, deceaſed, lately lived, near the Courthouſe, containing about thirteen or fourteen Hundred Acres; the Land will be laid off in Lots. Credit will be allowed to ſuit the Purchaſers, on giving Bond and Security to
FREDERICK HARRIS,
ZACHARIAH LEWIS,
GARRET MINOR, } Executors.

To be SOLD, *very cheap*,

TWO LOTS, or Half Acres of Ground, on the main Street in *Fredericksburg*, whereon is a genteel well built Brick Houſe; likewiſe a LOT on the River, near the former, where Veſſels of large Burthen may lie cloſe to the Shore. Inquire of Mr. *Roger Dixon* in *Fredericksburg*, or the Subſcriber at *William* and *Mary* College.
6 JOHN DIXON.

N. B. Credit will be allowed for Half the Purchaſe Money, on giving good Security, and paying Intereſt from the Date.

ON the 6th of this Inſtant *(November)* I took up, near the Mouth of *Occahannock* Creek, in the County of *Northampton*, a new SCHOONER, not quite rigged, about fifteen Hundred Buſhels Burthen. She was overſet, and I was obliged to cut away her Maſts to right her. She is much wrecked, and it is doubtful whether the Hull can be ſaved. I have taken off her Rigging, and have ſaved her Anchors and Cables. It appears, by ſome Papers found in the Veſſel, that the Captain's Name was *Joſeph Gale*. The Owner may be informed of the whole Affair by applying to me, in *Northampton*.
WILLIAM MAJOR.

To be SOLD *at the* Indianfields, *in* Charles City, *on* Friday *the 6th of* December,

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of Captain *Littlebury Hardyman*, deceaſed, conſiſting of Houſehold Goods and Furniture, Stocks of Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, a Chariot with Harneſs for ſix Horſes, and a ſingle Chair. Six Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond and Security. The Sale will begin at ten o'Clock, and continue from Day to Day till all is ſold.——All Perſons that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known, and thoſe who are indebted to make immediate Payment to
WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD,
LITTLEBURY IRBY, } Executors.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the 28th of* December, *at* Suſſex *Courthouſe, being Court Day*,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, on *Nottaway* River, containing twelve Thouſand Acres, or thereabouts, well ſituated for making Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. Twelve or eighteen Months Credit will be allowed, if required, for the greateſt Part of the Purchaſe Money, on giving Bond, with good Security, to
JOHN SYME.

COMMITTED to *Suſſex* Jail, on the 12th of this Inſtant *(November)* a *Mundingo* Negro Man who cannot, or will not, tell his Owner's Name; he is about five Feet ſix Inches high, clothed in Negro Cotton, has on an Oſnabrug Shirt, and ſays his Name is PETER. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.
ROBERT OWEN, Jailer.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Cheſterfield*, a tall ſlim Negro Man named CHARLES, who I have Reaſon to believe belongs to Captain *Francis Epes* of *Amelia*; he has the cuſtomary Clothing of Plantation Negroes. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.
JAMES BALL, Jailer.

NORFOLK, *November* 13, 1771.

A LAD of fifteen or ſixteen Years of Age, with a good Character, who has had a proper Education, is wanted as an Apprentice in the Buſineſs of Surgery, Pharmacy, &c. An Apprentice Fee will be expected.
4 RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

RUN away from *Richmond*, about the Beginning of *September* laſt, a Mulatto Wench named JEMIMA, about ſixteen Years of Age, remarkably well grown, has a large buſhy Head, a flat Noſe, a down Look, and a Scar upon one of her Arms. As ſhe was brought up in *Williamſburg*, and has Relations upon *Queen's* Creek, it is probable ſhe may be harboured thereabouts. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Wench ſhall have TWO PISTOLES Reward, and Sixpence a Mile for conveying her to me at *Goochland* Courthouſe, or to Mr. *Abraham Cowley* at *Richmond*. Tf DAVID ROSS.

For SALE,

THE Ship *NEW INDUSTRY*, *William Miller* Maſter, now lying at *Portſmouth*, built at *Philadelphia* about eleven Months ago, with a Cedar Frame, fifty eight Feet Keel, twenty four Feet and a Half Beam, eleven Feet and a Half Hold, and four Feet and a Half between Decks, completely fitted for Sea. A Hundred Thouſand white and red Oak HOGSHEAD STAVES, equal in Quality to the *Philadelphia* Staves, will be ſold with the Ship. For Terms apply to INGLIS & LONG.

Who have for Sale LOAF, LUMP, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR, *Weſt India* and Northward RUM, *Jamaica* SPIRIT, WHEAT FANS, a Parcel of double OIL FLINTS, MARBLE SLABS, a Pair of *Colour* MILLSTONES, BOLTING CLOTHS, *Madeira* WINES, Vintage 1766, MOLOSSES, FLOWER, SHIP STUFF, and SHIP BREAD. 4f

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Prince Edward*, ſome Time in *June* 1770, a Negro Lad named WINDSOR, who for ſeveral Years paſt has waited upon me, and is acquainted with moſt Parts of the Country. He is a ſmart and artful Fellow, about five Feet high, a handſome lively Look, and ſpeaks quick. He was taken up by Mr. *William Mitchell* at *York*, and committed to that Jail at which time he called himſelf *William Hudſon*, and ſaid he was free, and, by the Aſſiſtance of ſome other Negroes confined with him, broke the Priſon. He has ſince been ſeen about *Williamſburg*, near which Place perhaps he is ſtill concealed. He carried away with him a brown Holland Coat, blue Broadcloth Waiſtcoat, ſome white cotton Shirts, two Pair of Oſnabrug Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings. As I have Reaſon to apprehend he will endeavour to get on Board a Veſſel, in Order to make his Eſcape out of the Colony, I do hereby forewarn all Maſters and Commanders of Veſſels from taking him on Board. I will give TWENTY POUNDS to any Perſon that will contrive him to me, and FIVE POUNDS for ſuch Intelligence that I may get him.
Tf WILLIAM WATTS.

FALMOUTH, *October* 30, 1771.

THE Partnerſhip of *William Love*, & Co. diſſolves on the 1ſt of *January* next; at which Time will be ſold, on the Premiſes, to the higheſt Bidder, the LOT and HOUSES whereon the Subſcribers now keep Store. Three Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to
5ll WILLIAM LOVE, & Co.

BALTIMORE Town (MARYLAND) *October* 10, 1771.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to inform the Publick that, for the Encouragement of bringing to Perfection the manufacturing of ALCALINE SALTS, and preparing them for the *European* Markets, in different Forms, namely, Potaſh, Pearl Aſh, Caſſoap, and marked off Aſhes, he has provided himſelf with a large Quantity of Kettles, and other Iron Materials, which he has for Sale at preſent, at the County Wharf in the ſaid Town, or at *George* Town, on *Potowmack* River (if ordered there) namely, two large Kettles weighing two Thouſand three Hundred Pounds, with a Cooler, Damper, Ladle, and a Door and Door Frame, all of caſt Iron, which make together a complete Set, and are ſold for a Hundred and twenty Dollars. He has ſeveral of the above Sets to diſpoſe of, which he warrants to be as good as any in *America* for carrying on the above mentioned Manufactory.

The Subſcriber alſo inſtructs Perſons to make good Potaſhes, in a very ſhort Time, with the above Materials, for fifty Guineas; ſo that they cannot go wrong in any Part of the Proceſs, and that they may make a Tun of Potaſh out of five Hundred Buſhels of Aſhes. He alſo will put the landed Gentlemen in a Method to make out of two Hundred and fifty Acres of good Woodland forty Tuns of Potaſh in the Courſe of a Year, with the Aſſiſtance of ten Men and two Horſes. The Potaſhes will ſell in *England* from thirty to thirty ſix Pounds Sterling a Tun. A Houſe, and all other Materials for carrying on the Potaſh Manufactory (except the Iron as above mentioned) may be built in a Country Place for fifty Pounds Currency.——Any Gentleman in this Province, or on the Borders of *Virginia*, may be inſtructed in the above Branch by applying to
5ll JAMES STEWART.

*** All Letters directed to *James Stewart*, in *Baltimore* Town, ſhall be punctually anſwered.

NORFOLK, *October* 31, 1771.

THE Subſcriber having provided convenient Warehouſes for the Reception of Goods, purpoſes telling on Commiſſion, either by private Sale or publick Vendue, and begs Leave to aſſure the Publick that his beſt Endeavours ſhall be uſed to diſpoſe of any Goods given him for Sale to the moſt Advantage, and that they may expect the greateſt Punctuality in the Payment of the Proceeds, being determined to continue the Buſineſs no longer than he finds he can do ſo; and, in Order to enable him to do this, he hopes every Perſon purchaſing at any of his Sales will be punctual in their Payments, without which he muſt labour under Difficulties in ſupporting his own Credit. He has alſo opened an ENSURANCE OFFICE; any Orders from the Country for Enſurance will be as punctually complied with as if the Perſons were preſent, the greateſt Care taken to have good People to the Policies, and that they ſhall be ſent by the firſt ſafe Conveyance. Gentlemen who do not regularly attend the General Courts, and Courts of *Oyer*, are requeſted to forward the Premiums with their Orders, as it is cuſtomary here to pay them at ſigning the Policies; thoſe who attend the Courts may pay the Premiums there.
9 JAMES ARCHDEACON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 15, 1771.

COMMITTED to the publick Jail, from *Buckingham*, Priſon, a Negro Man named SHARPER, a likely well made Fellow, who ſeems to be about twenty two Years of Age, ſpeaks broken *Engliſh*, and either cannot or will not tell his Owner's Name, or from what Part of the Colony he came. Whoever has a juſt Claim to him is deſired to take him away and pay Charges.
12 PETER PELHAM, K. P. G.

NORFOLK, *September* 11, 1771.

I INTEND for *England* early in the Spring, and requeſt all thoſe who have any open Accounts on my Books to ſettle them. Bonds, or Caſh, will be required from all indebted, and Payment made to thoſe who have Balances in their Favour. I expect all Perſons concerned will pay due Regard to this Advertiſement, as all Accounts unſettled, after the firſt Day of *January* next, will be put in Suit.

My Buſineſs here, after that Time, will be tranſacted by *William Marſh* and *Richard Marſhall*.
Tf JOHN GREENWOOD.

For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for a Term of Years, and entered upon immediately*,

THE capital Prize drawn in the Honourable *William Byrd*'s Lottery, conſiſting of a DOUBLE FORGE and valuable GRISTMILL, with two Acres and a Half of LAND adjoining; alſo two Thouſand Acres of exceeding good LAND, the fartheſt Part of which is not more than three Miles from the Works. The Land, &c. will be ſold, or rented, with or without the Forge and Mill, and laid off in ſmall Parcels to ſuit Purchaſers. Long Credit (if required) will be allowed for greateſt Part of the Money, Bond with approved Security being given.—I would have no Objection to diſpoſe of one Moiety of the Whole, or the Stream with or without the Land, to a ſuitable Partner. It is capable of great Improvement, being ſituated in the Heart of a fine Wheat Country; and, at a ſmall Expenſe, the Forge may be converted into a good Merchant Mill, which would manufacture a Hundred Thouſand Buſhels in a Seaſon, beſides the Advantage ariſing from the Griſtmill, which is worth, at leaſt, two Hundred Pounds a Year. The Terms will be made agreeable; and the Land and Works may be viewed, at any Time, by applying to Mr. *Richard Crump*, Merchant at *Rocky Ridge*.
HENRY MORSE.

*** The UTENSILS, and OLD IRON, belonging to the Forge, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms. Tf

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter*, on the 24th of *December* laſt, a Negro Man named WILL, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of Age, but looks older than what he really is. He has been at Work in *Norfolk* for ſome Time paſt, and went by the Name of *William Moore*, as a Freeman. He is a very good Hoſtler and Gardener; and what may detect him ſooner, he is very fond of Liquor, and when drunk very quarrelſome and fancy. Whoever will ſecure him in any Jail, and give me Intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to me FIFTEEN POUNDS, paid on the Delivery of the Negro.
Tf JOHN WORMELEY.

AS I intend to remove up the Country next Fall, I would ſell my Plantation in *King & Queen* County, which conſiſts of ſix Hundred and fifty five Acres of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mattapony* River, about ſix Miles above *Weſt Point*, and has on it a very good new convenient Brick Houſe with two large Rooms, two Cloſets, and a Paſſage on a Floor, with good Cellars under it, two very pleaſant Portico's, one above and the other below Stairs, neatly finiſhed, with Baniſters and *Italio* Work, a very convenient Storehouſe ſixty Feet long, with two Floors and a Cellar, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary, Garden, &c. in good Order. The Land is good for Corn, and with Manure will produce fine Tobacco. There is alſo belonging to the above mentioned Tract one Hundred Acres of Marſh, lying oppoſite, on the other Side the River, which is very convenient for getting Hay, &c. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the ſame, and know the Terms, by applying to JOHN MEREDITH.

Who has alſo for Sale another Plantation in *King & Queen* County, juſt below *Weſt Point*, known by the Name of *Gough's Point*, containing two Hundred Acres, adjoining the Land of Mr. *Samuel Meredith*, on which is a good Deal of Marſh that with little Expenſe might be made a valuable Meadow. The Land is well timbered, but no Improvements on it.

I have alſo three LOTS in *Weſt Point* for Sale, whereon is a neat little Dwellinghouſe with two Rooms on a Floor, and an old Kitchen. The above mentioned Land will be ſold together, or in ſeparate Tracts, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. Tf

Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with and Expedition